1: Fitzgerald H-5 (1937-1938) AE3 Sino-Tibetan
Border Peoples AE3

may happily come after marriage, are not pre-determining 584
reasons for a marriage. The wealthier families, moving with 596
the times, are beginning to realise that education for girls is not a mere waste of money, or a whim of some old scholar to be indulged in favour of a favourite granddaughter, as was once the case. To-day a young man of good 581
family expects that his wife shall be able to read and write 562
and have some general education. Nevertheless the duty of a wife is still to bear children, keep the home, and perhaps help to run the shop. She may have her women friends, usually drawn from relatives and in-laws, but there is little social life shared by husband and wife. He goes out to see his friends alone, or entertains them in his own home without his wife being present, although among the more advanced families he may present her to the guests before the meal.

A newly married bride has little independence in her 593
husband's home, for it is controlled by her mother-in-law, or if she be already dead, by a sister-in-law senior to herself, or some other female relative of her husband's family. Her happiness will depend on the character of these women, for her husband has little to say in the home, and if she is disliked by his mother, he can do nothing to alleviate her lot. The best and most certain way of obtaining consideration is to give birth to a son, and if the child lives her position in the home is assured. Unfortunately the infant mor- [165]
tality in a country where medical knowledge is slight and the services of a skilled doctor unobtainable, is naturally very high. So much is this the case that no Min Chia will 553
celebrate the birth of a child until it has lived at least a month, and it is not given a name until it has survived a year. Then indeed the family begin to feel that they have really got a new member, and the important question of the name is decided.

5:Graham E-5 (1933, 1941)1942 AE3 Sino-Tibetan
Border Peoples AE3
Ch'iang

133 cities and towns along the rivers are inhabited by Chinese. Some of the Ch'iang live in villages or farms in the valleys, but most of them live on farms or in fortified villages called Chai Tzu in the higher altitudes. There are extensive loess deposits that are so deep that they have been terraced and made into good farm lands.

137 Where the Ch'iang live most of the lower altitudes have few trees and little underbrush, a condition that is probably due to woodgatherers and much pasturing of sheep and goats. Higher up, above the homes and villages, are forests which are the source of

132 firewood and lumber. The climate in the lower altitudes is dryer than in the central part of Szechwan, where there is comparatively heavy rainfall. Occasional droughts and semi-droughts occur. The rainfall is heavier in the higher altitudes where the forests have not been exterminated.

101 Northwest of them are the Tuh Hua and the Heh Shui, two

136 powerful tribes that, according to some reports, have never been conquered. Southwest of them are the Jia Rung. East of them are the Wa Ssu who helped the Chinese defeat the Ch'iang under Ch'ien-lung. In the high mountains are leopards, bears, and wild boars, and poisonous snakes are sometimes found in the fields and in the forests.

3. The People.

142 The Ch'iang are yellow or brown in color, differing so little from the Chinese that when they are dressed in Chinese clothing it is difficult to distinguish them from the Chinese people. The average height of the men is about 164 or 165 centimeters, the average cephalic index about eighty, the eyes are dark brown, the hair dark brown or black and generally straight, the nose is a trifle narrower than that of the Chinese, and the epicanthic fold is often lacking. There are probably no more convex or "Roman" noses among them than among other eastern Asiatic races. It is thought that they are a branch of the Burma-Tibetan race.

● 165 The Ch'iang are a hardy people. Both men and women are strong and industrious. The death rate, however, is very high, due to an unbalanced diet, meagre knowledge of hygiene, and the absence of trained physicians and good medicine. The writer took the records of about forty families, and found the death-rate to be six hundred and twenty-six per thousand. It is probable that some deaths that occurred within a short time after birth were not reported.